



BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1971

including

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman F. G. WEBB

Members:

Councillor W. M. BROWN
Alderman O. W. CLAPP
Councillor S. PEARSON
(Deputy Chairman)

Councillor D. A. PHILLIPS
Councillor L. PRINCE
Councillor MISS B. SLACK
Councillor F. T. WATERWORTH

Town Clerk:

S. BRIGGS, LL.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer, Divisional Medical
Officer (East Riding County Council):
R. SCHOFIELD, M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Director of Public Cleansing:
W. E. FEATHERSTONE, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
J. B. SIDEBOTTOM, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:
C. JACKSON, M.A.P.H.I.
T. C. L. MILLS, M.A.P.H.I.
R. I. MARSDEN, M.A.P.H.I.—commenced 1st October, 1971

Student Public Health Inspector:
C. J. WOOD

Clerks, Public Health Department:
(Chief) P. H. WOOD, Misses P. BROWN, E. UNDERWOOD and
Mrs. G. HELM

Health Office,
4 St. John's Avenue,
Bridlington.
August, 1972.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Bridlington

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1971.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar General's figures for the year indicate a mid-year population of 26,770, an increase of 350 compared to 1970.

During the year there were 302 live births and 512 deaths compared with 308 births and 442 deaths in 1970. The adjusted birth rate for the Borough of 14.0 is lower than the national birth rate of 16.0 per thousand population. The adjusted death rate of 12.2 is close to the national death rate of 11.6 per thousand population. The high crude death rate in Bridlington (19.1 per 1,000) is due entirely to the high proportion of old people in the population.

The causes of death follow the expected pattern, with diseases of the heart and circulation accounting for 65% and cancer a further 17%. Cancer of the lung and bronchus remains the most common cancer, with nearly a quarter of all the cases. More than half the total deaths were of persons aged 75 years and over, and only 88 of the total of 512 were of persons under the age of 65 years.

There were 7 deaths of infants under one year of age compared with 5 in 1970 and 11 in 1969. For the first time since 1965 there was a death of a woman due to a complication of pregnancy. The fact that such deaths are now so rare that each one receives special mention is a tribute to the excellence of maternity services in hospital and community. Every death of a woman in pregnancy or childbirth is thoroughly investigated by experts in an attempt to identify avoidable factors and hence to improve the quality of medical care. It appears that the number of maternal deaths must be approaching the irreducible minimum.

Infectious Diseases

No notifiable infectious diseases were prevalent during the year. There were, however, nine new cases of Tuberculosis, the largest number since 1960. Four were members of one family and one was a relative of a patient notified in 1970. Nine cases would have seemed a very small number to my predecessor 50 years ago, but by the standards of the 1970's it is sufficient to cause some concern. All cases are, of course, investigated thoroughly in an attempt to identify the source of infection and prevent further spread. The latter is usually easier than the former, and it is now rare for a known case to infect others.

Many factors are involved in the dramatic reduction in tuberculosis in recent years, such as improved housing, nutrition and general health, antibiotics, early detection of cases, painstaking contact tracing and immunisation.

The Mass Miniature Radiography service is freely available to all. The Unit visits the Crown Buildings Car Park on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month, and no appointment is necessary. School children aged 13 are offered B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis. The acceptance rate is high, but could be higher. I would urge those parents who refuse to protect their children to think again. Tuberculosis has been called "the vanishing disease", but nine new cases in 1971 serve as a reminder that it has not yet vanished.

Food Hygiene

Mr. Featherstone refers in his section of the report to the progress being made with inspection of food premises now we have a full establishment of Public Health Inspectors. In general, the standards in Bridlington are high, but one black sheep can give the whole town a bad name.

A major food hygiene problem is the handling of perishable foodstuffs such as cooked meats and dairy products. These products have a short shelf-life and careful handling is necessary to avoid contamination. Correct stock rotation is essential, and this would be made easier by open date-coding by the Manufacturers. It is difficult to understand why some Manufacturers still oppose a practice which has been operated successfully for some considerable time by others.

Another point which concerns me is the sale of raw and cooked meat from the same counter. If the cooking process has been carried out correctly cooked meats should not contain any harmful bacteria when offered for sale. Raw meat always contains bacteria, and some of these may be potentially harmful. Normally they are destroyed by cooking before the meat is eaten. There is, however, the possibility of cooked meats being contaminated by bacteria from raw meat in the shop, with unfortunate results when cooked meat is consumed. The contamination need not be direct, and can be via knives, working surfaces, and hands of food handlers. Several outbreaks of food poisoning (not in Bridlington) have been traced to cooked chickens contaminated in the shop, after cooking, from raw chickens awaiting cooking. The importance of meticulous attention to detail in food handling is obvious.

Health Centre

In my report for 1970 I referred to the possibility of a Health Centre being built in Bridlington. Steady progress was made towards this end in 1971. It was finally agreed that the Town Hall site fronting Station Avenue is the most suitable, and the Architect has confirmed that this site is large enough for the building. Frequent discussions have been held with local Doctors on the accommodation they require, and it is hoped to be able to meet all their requirements within the cost limits laid down by the Department of Health and Social Security.

At the time of writing it is expected that, unless there are any unforeseen delays, the Health Centre should be operating in 1974.

The Future Structure of Local Government and the National Health Service

Since the Report for 1970 was published, considerable progress has been made towards reorganization of Local Government. The original boundary proposals have been radically altered and the new Humberside County Area is to include North Lincolnshire in addition to Hull and most of the East Riding. The boundaries of districts are largely agreed (at the time of writing) and Bridlington is to form part of a district extending from Flamborough Head to Spurn Point. The difficulties of administering such a large district with a scattered population are obvious but it seems reasonable to include all the coastal areas within a single district.

At the time of writing we are still awaiting the long-heralded white paper on National Health Service reorganization. I referred in my last report to the proposals of the Consultative Document and the special problems for the Bridlington area if that plan is implemented without modification. Since then, the Working Party on Medical Administrators has produced its report. Any Medical Officer of Health looking for reassurance concerning his career prospects after 1974 will find none in this report. The Working Party was expected "to review the functions of medical administrators in the health services and to make recommendations regarding the provision required for their training" without the benefit of knowing exactly how the health services are to be reorganized. In these circumstances the report is necessarily vague, and amounts to little more than the traditional assertion that there will be a need for community physicians at all levels in the new service.

This uncertainty about the future is having a disastrous effect on morale within the Public Health Service. The longer the uncertainty lasts, the more doctors will leave the service (and the country). But still the mountain labours. May we hope that the post-mature mouse will be worth the wait?

Miscellaneous

Water continued to be supplied by the East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board and was satisfactory in quality and quantity. Sewage disposal continued as in previous years.

In presenting this report I would like to express my thanks to the Staff of my Department for their work during the year, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their constant interest and support.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R. SCHOFIELD,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

GENERAL

Area in acres	5,701
Population 1971 Registrar General	26,770
Rateable value at 31st March, 1971	£1,096,430
Sum represented by a penny rate	£10,600
Estimated number of inhabited houses	10,594

VITAL

Live Births	
Number	302
Crude Birth Rate	11.3
Adjusted Birth Rate: Comparability factor R.G. 1.24	14.0
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	10.0
Still Births	
Number	6
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	19.0
Total live and still births	308
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	7
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	23.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	34.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	20.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	20.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	39.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	3.2

DEATHS

Deaths	
Number	512
Crude Death Rate	19.1
Adjusted Death Rate: Comparability factor R.G. 0.64	12.2
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—
Rate per 1,000 population	—
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	—
Rate per 1,000 population	—
Deaths from Respiratory Disease	33
Rate per 1,000 population	1.2
Deaths from Heart Disease	183
Rate per 1,000 population	6.8
Deaths from Cancer	88
Rate per 1,000 population	3.3

PROVISIONAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES

Births

Live Births	16.0 per 1,000 population
Still Births.....	12.0 per 1,000 total live and still births

Deaths

Death Rate	11.6 per 1,000 home population
Infant Mortality	18.0 per 1,000 live births

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births, Deaths and Population during last 20 years

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Births</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Population</i>
1952	325	362	24,310
1953	317	354	24,390
1954	312	420	24,470
1955	247	401	24,520
1956	298	414	24,590
1957	278	420	24,780
1958	263	433	24,960
1959	324	432	24,970
1960	371	437	25,500
1961	384	495	25,590
1962	393	437	25,730
1963	375	464	26,000
1964	373	495	26,250
1965	361	496	26,250
1966	354	491	26,370
1967	340	468	26,370
1968	339	556	26,420
1969	330	511	26,430
1970	308	442	26,420
1971	302	512	26,770

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIDLINGTON M.B. 1971 (R.G.)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All Causes	222	290
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1
Cancer, Oesophagus	1	—
Cancer, Stomach	2	1
Cancer, Intestine	2	11
Cancer, Lung, Bronchus	19	1
Cancer, Breast	1	12
Cancer, Uterus	—	7
Cancer, Other Sites	15	16
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	1
Diabetes Mellitus	3	1
Anaemias	—	1
Multiple Sclerosis	—	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	3
Hypertensive Disease	1	—
Ischaemic Heart Disease	69	95

Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	47	74
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	20
Pneumonia	6	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	14	4
Asthma	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	—
Abortion	—	1
Other Complications of Pregnancy, Etc.	—	1
Congenital Anomalies	2	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	1	2
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	—
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1
All Other Accidents	3	4
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	4	3
All Other External Causes	—	1

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS—1971

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	4	3	7
15—24 years	1	2	3
25—34 years	—	1	1
35—44 years	1	3	4
45—54 years	15	7	22
55—64 years	31	20	51
65—74 years	74	79	153
75 years and over	96	175	271
	222	290	512

INFANTILE DEATHS

Cause of Death	—Under 1 week	—1 to 2 weeks	—2 to 3 weeks	—3 to 4 weeks	—Total under 4 weeks	—1 to 3 months	—3 to 6 months	—6 to 9 months	—9 to 12 months	—Total deaths under one year
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 1961-1971

Year	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births
1961	14	34.5
1962	9	22.9
1963	7	18.6
1964	12	32.1
1965	7	19.3
1966	6	16.9
1967	7	20.5
1968	14	41.2
1969	11	33.3
1970	5	16.2
1971	7	23.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1971

Notifiable Diseases	—Under 1 year	—1—4 years	—5—14 years	—15—24 years	—25—44 years	—45—64 years	—Over 65 years	—Age unknown	—Total Deaths
Food Poisoning.....	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Measles.....	—	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1961-1971

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Dysentery.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	1	1	3
Measles.....	377	7	283	21	174	34	174	269	13	269	19
Meningococcal Infection..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia.....	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	8	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	—	1
Whooping Cough.....	2	—	3	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	21	—	—
Acute Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1
Meningo-encephalitis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1970.....	112	70	5	10	197
Added to the Register:					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year.....	5	3	1	—	9
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notifications.....	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Inward transfers.....	—	—	—	—	—
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1971.....	117	73	6	10	206

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospitals in the town are under the Scarborough, Bridlington and Whitby Group of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and are as follows:—

Avenue Hospital

This hospital has 21 maternity, 17 acute medical, 10 post operative, 10 geriatric beds and 8 special care baby cots. During the year there were 523 live births. 240 medical and 242 surgical patients were admitted.

Ante and post natal clinics are also held at this hospital.

Lloyd Hospital

This is a small general hospital, and a summary of the work carried out during the year is as follows:—

Total admission, 1,651. Out-patient Clinics, 4,145 new patients with 13,476 attendances. X-ray Department, 4,886 attendances. Physiotherapy Department, 949 new patients with 11,238 attendances. Accident and Emergency, 9,832 new patients with 21,803 attendances. Operations, 1,595.

Bempton Lane

This hospital has 72 geriatric beds, and during the year 175 patients were admitted.

Miniature Mass Radiography

It was decided to move the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board from the "3 B's" Car Park to the Crown Buildings Car Park. The Unit first attended at the Crown Buildings Car Park on Tuesday, 12th January, 1971 and has visited on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month from 10.45 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. throughout the year. 686 persons were examined during 1971.

NURSING HOMES

There is one Nursing Home on the Borough Register, namely Kings Lynn Nursing Home, 17 Marshall Avenue, Bridlington. This Home has fifteen beds.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Part III Accommodation

Accommodation is provided by the County Council at Burlington House, Danes Lea and Carr Head. These three Homes together have beds for 154 elderly persons.

Section 47

Proceedings under this Section were taken on two occasions during the year.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES— NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The following services are provided in the Borough by the East Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority:—

Child Health Clinics

The Oxford Street Child Health Clinic is held every Monday and Thursday afternoons, and attendances during the year were as follows:—

By infants under 1 year of age.....	2,335
By children 1 to 5 years.....	503

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

The three Nurse/Midwives residing in the Borough were not called upon to attend any domiciliary births during 1971.

Health Visiting

Four Health Visitors work in the Bridlington area from the Divisional Health Office, 4 St. John's Avenue, Bridlington (telephone number 77141).

Home Nursing Service

This service is run in conjunction with the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and six Nurses (three of whom are also Midwives) reside and work in the Borough.

Ambulance Service

The County Council's Ambulance Station is situated at 35 St. John Street, Bridlington (telephone number 2421).

Domestic Help

Home Help service which is rendered in the Borough is administered from the Social Services Department at 4 St. John's Avenue, Bridlington (telephone 77141).

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Routine medical inspections are carried out of all children attending Local Education Authority schools in the Borough. In addition the following facilities are provided at the County Council's Oxford Street premises.

Minor Ailment Clinic.....	Daily 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.
Dental Clinic.....	Daily by appointment.
Speech Therapy	Four weekly sessions.

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

Buckrose Health Division Co-ordinating Committee

In 1971 it was decided to discontinue the meetings of this Committee. The last meeting was held on the 8th March, 1971.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Specimens for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

The British Red Cross Society, acting as agents for the County Council, provide a service for the loan of nursing requisites which may be needed for temporary periods for sick persons being nursed in their own homes. In Bridlington the Depot for these requisites is under the control of Miss Tucker, Divisional Headquarters, 65, Wellington Road, Bridlington (telephone 3162).

Women's Royal Voluntary Service

The W.R.V.S. provide numerous services in the Borough, which includes:

Meals on Wheels

Good neighbour services

Five Darby and Joan Clubs

Trolley shop at Avenue Hospital and Carr Head

Trolley shop at Danes Lea and Burlington House

Three canteens (at the following places)—

Becca House, Lloyd Hospital and Medina House

Clothing and bedding in cases of need or emergency

Social Club at Bampton Lane Hospital

Books on wheels to housebound people

Emergency Service—in cases of fire and the homeless

Children's Holiday Scheme

Visiting War Pensioners.

Family Planning

East Riding County Council hold a clinic every Wednesday. Attendance is by appointment.

Cervical Cytology

East Riding County Council hold a cervical cytology session at the Oxford Street Clinic when required.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Bridlington lies within the North East Yorkshire Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and cases requiring the services of the Society were visited by Inspector Bean working from Scarborough. Inspector Bean's work is much appreciated by those of us in the area concerned with child welfare.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

FOR 1971

The Port of Bridlington is not a Food Importing Port, nor is there any Passenger Traffic.

SECTION I—STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
R. Schofield	Medical Officer of Health	1.7.1967	M.D., D.C.H., D.P.H. M.F.C.M.	Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer, East Riding County Council.
Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health		} Divisional Health Office, 4 St. John's Ave., Bridlington. Telephone number 77141.		

SECTION II—

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Net Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious diseases on board
			By the M.O.H.	By P.H. Inspector	
Foreign Ports	12	2,177	—	—	—
Coastwise	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Fishing Craft (mainly for shelter)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12	2,177	—	—	—

SECTION III—

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARDS	Nil
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	Nil
Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS	Potash
	Principal EXPORTS	Fertiliser
Principal Ports from which ships arrive		
Wismar and Jersey		

SECTION IV—

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic Nil

SECTION V— WATER SUPPLY

(1) Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping	Town
(2) Reports of tests for contamination	None Taken
(3) Precautions taken against contamination by hydrants and hosepipes	Satisfactory
(4) Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority	Nil

SECTION VI— PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS 1952

(1) List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6)

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure of supplying it to those persons

Nil

(2) Radio Messages

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13)

Through Humber Radio and normal telephone (link).

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) and (2))

Via Harbour Master

(3) Notifications otherwise than by Radio (Regulations 14(1) (b))

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon

Via Harbour Master

(4) Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30)

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations

Under direction of Harbour Master

(5) Arrangements for:—

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox—see Section VII)

Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board

(b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts

Medical Officer of Health

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles

Health Department

SECTION VII— SMALLPOX

(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from this district

Castle Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital, Cottingham.

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of ambulance crews

East Riding County Council.
Vaccinal state satisfactory

(3) Name of smallpox Consultant available

Dr. S. Jamieson, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham and Dr. A. Hutchison, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull.

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox

In accordance with Part III of the Ministry of Health Scottish Home and Health Department Medical Memorandum on the diagnosis of smallpox.

SECTION VIII— VENEREAL DISEASES

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen

Mill Street Clinic, Health Department, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Monday—Friday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Monday—Friday, 5 p.m.—6 p.m. males and females.

Monday, 2 p.m. — 4 p.m. females only.

St. Mary's Hospital, Scarborough.

Thursdays, 10.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. Men only.

Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.—3 p.m. Women only.

SECTION IX— CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ships	—	—	—	—

A short account should be given of the measures taken on arrival by ship of:—

- (a) Any cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D
- (b) Any suspected case of any such disease

There were no such cases
No suspected cases.

SECTION X— OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No cases notified.

SECTION XI— MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No infected or suspected ships arrived.

SECTION XII— MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

- (1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats
- (2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year
- (3) Arrangements in the district for de-ratting ships, the methods used, and if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor
- (4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

By Public Health Inspector.
Specimens submitted to Public Health Laboratory Service, Kingston-upon-Hull.
Nil rats examined.

Poisons—Trapping by Local Authority Rodent Operative.
Nil

TABLE E
RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM
FOREIGN PORTS

Category	Number
Black rats	Nil
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with plague	Nil

TABLE F
DE-RATTING CERTIFICATES AND DE-RATTING EXEMPTION
CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM
FOREIGN PORTS

No. of De-ratting Certificates issued				No. of De-ratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with	After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total		
—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION XIII—
INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G
INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
Nature	No.	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Nil	—	—	—	—

SECTION XIV—
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included

No shell-fish layings.

SECTION XV—
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO
PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS)

Not applicable.

SECTION XVI—
MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease

By Parks and Gardens Department on behalf of the Bridlington Borough Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1971

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bridlington.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Bridlington.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1971 which deals with all the Environmental Health Duties undertaken by the department.

Now that the inspectorate is up to establishment we are making rapid progress in dealing with all the Food Hygiene problems associated with a seaside resort and which have been neglected for far too long. With the advent of increased duties brought about by new legislation it is essential that the department shall be fully staffed otherwise we cannot function properly as a viable unit. The efficiency of the department is always being looked into and no doubt it is this which helps us to cope with the ever increasing work load.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I would express my appreciation of their support at all times and to my own staff a sincere thank you for maintaining the high standards which have been set.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. E. FEATHERSTONE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES

Environmental Health	4,305
Housing inspections	1,439
Food inspections	2,788
Shops Act inspections (Closing hours, etc.)	5
Factory inspections	48
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act inspections	302
Miscellaneous Visits	1,816
Total	10,703

NOTICES SERVED

Preliminary Notices served	68
Preliminary Notices complied with	4
Statutory Notices served	—
Statutory Notices complied with	—

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Camping Grounds	325
Civic Amenities Act	184
Dangerous Buildings	6
Ditches and Watercourses	108
Drains and Sewers	328
Dustbins	135
Dwelling Houses	149
Dwelling Houses Re-inspections	50
Hairdressers	11
Keeping of Animals	14
Knackers Yard	3
Litter Act	9
Miscellaneous Visits	1,313
Moveable Dwellings	101
Noise Nuisance	49
Offensive Accumulations	37
Offensive Smells	58
Offensive Trades	7
Pet Animals Act	7
Piggeries	9
Public Conveniences	270
Refuse Collection	115
Refuse Disposal	154
Riding Establishments Act	10
Rodent Control	125
Schools	31
Scrap Metal Dealer	13
Street Cleansing	97
Verminous Premises and Disinfestation	68
Water Supply	8
Yards and Passages	508
Total	4,305

DRAINAGE

	Found	Remedied
Total number of obstructed drains and water closets	389	366

DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS

The number of treatments carried out throughout the year were relatively small and these covered a wide variety of pests and there was no difficulty in dealing with any of the problems encountered. During the latter part of the year a survey was commenced with a view to ascertaining whether or not there was a rodent problem in the public sewers throughout the borough. This is quite a large undertaking and when one realises that such a comprehensive survey has not been carried out for at least 15 to 20 years then it is easily appreciated that it will take some considerable time before the full results of the survey are known. It is intended that test baits will be laid at every manhole which is situated on the public sewage system throughout the borough which should give us a good idea whether there are any serious problems in this connection and this will then enable us to carry out the requisite eradication treatment. Once again all the farms which are situated within the borough have been surveyed and, where necessary, remedial action has been taken. In addition we have carried out numerous treatments at private properties.

Ants	2
Bed Bugs	2
Bees	7
Beetles	3
Clover Mites	2
Cockroaches	14
Earwigs	9
Flies	1
Moles	2
Silverfish	2
Wasps	61
Woodlice	4
Woodworm	2
Total	111

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Summary of Action Taken

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	12,947	36
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	69	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	39	—
(ii) Mice	30	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	69	36
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	—	8
(ii) Mice	—	—

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

The premises licensed under the above Act have all been inspected and meet with the department's requirements in full.

THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963 THE RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS 1964 AND 1970

Joint inspections have been carried out by the public health inspectors and the veterinary surgeon at premises which are covered by the above Acts and the conditions and requirements as laid down by the veterinary officer have been maintained in full.

FOOD CONTROL

Slaughterhouse

The total number of animals slaughtered at Rhodena Avenue was slightly below that for the previous year but this was so marginal as to have no effect on the time spent on meat inspection. The improvement programme at the slaughterhouse continues and very shortly the premises will be in a reasonable condition and this should suffice until such time that the general slaughterhouse policy throughout this area has clarified itself. There is still plenty of evidence to suggest that there will be a further centralisation of slaughtering facilities and should this be the case then the Committee shall have to seriously consider whether it is an economic proposition for the slaughterhouse to continue in its present form or whether it is possible to close the slaughterhouse and obtain fresh meat supplies from other slaughterhouses which are relatively speaking quite near at hand. Maintenance costs as such will always be high at the present premises primarily because the buildings are rather old and they have been extended and added to and were not specifically designed for the purposes to which they are now being used. All this is quite apart from the fact that the slaughterhouse itself is sited in a residential area which can at times create problems.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases inspected and condemned	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,254	1	2	4,581	2,469
Number inspected	1,254	1	2	4,581	2,469
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	10
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis06	—	—	—	.4
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	11	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	269	1	—	72	344
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	21.45	100	—	1.81	14.37

Unsound Meat Condemned	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	1	8
Total Weight	—	1	1	8
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:				
Whole carcases condemned	—	10	—	22
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	15	2	23
Total Weight	2	5	3	17
Tuberculosis and Non-Tuberculosis:				
Total Weight	2	7	—	25

Incidence of <i>Cysticercus Bovis</i>	
Number of animals affected	9
Head	3
Heart Muscle	6
Thick Skirt	—
Percentage of animals affected with <i>Cysticercus Bovis</i>71

Organs Involved

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Tuberculosis only:				
Head and Tongues	—	—	—	10
Lungs	1	—	—	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:				
Heads and Tongues	6	—	1	15
Livers	96	—	18	118
Part Livers	143	—	—	—
Lungs	25	—	58	268
Kidneys	2	—	1	17
Udders	1	—	1	12
Hearts	9	—	3	99
Spleens	2	—	1	10
Stomachs	5	—	1	10
Intestines	2	—	1	10
Other carcase meat	4	—	3	19

OTHER FOODS

Other Foods examined in premises other than slaughterhouses and found to be unfit for human consumption

	Tins	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Foods	45	—	2	2	15	4
Open Foods	—	1	17	2	23	8
Total Weight	—	2	0	1	10	12

In addition 26 packets meat, 7 packets sausage rolls, 2 packets chicken pies, 68 packets vegetables, 76 packets fish, 37 packets other foods, 10 Cornish pasties, 55 sausage rolls, 86 pies, 5 sirloin steaks, 5 lamb cutlets, 6 chicken breasts, 5 tins fruit, 5 tins fruit juice, 209 packets frozen foods, 60 fish fingers, 32 boxes ice lollies, 102 ices, 37 ice cream desserts, 1½ gallons cream, 16 sponge cakes, 31 cream cakes, 17 cartons trifle were condemned.

Percentage of Food Animals with Tuberculosis

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cattle (excluding Cows)	0.13	0.07	—	—	0.06
Cows	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	0.66	0.9	0.66	0.53	4.00

Summary of Carcasses Inspected

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cattle (excluding Cows)	1,508	1,355	1,238	1,320	1,254
Cows	6	—	—	—	1
Calves	22	14	4	3	2
Sheep	5,857	5,821	4,461	4,752	4,581
Pigs	3,177	3,350	2,879	2,449	2,469
Totals	10,570	10,540	8,582	8,524	8,307

FOOD HYGIENE

General

We are now in the happy position of having the public health inspectorate up to establishment. This has meant that in the past few months we have been able to concentrate on many more food premises in the town and other main shopping areas which have been neglected for the past two years owing to the lack of staff. There is nothing quite like an inspector visiting the premises regularly if both staff and management are to be kept on their toes having regard to the stringent requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. I am quite sure that the majority of food premises in the town have very high standards and that they compare favourably with any throughout the country. However there are several establishments which leave much to be desired and it is to these that we devote the majority of our time and effort.

Last year I made comment on the question of glass washing at catering and licensed premises. I am pleased to state that several public houses and restaurants now have washing units which I am quite sure will be most beneficial not only from a food hygiene point of view but from the staff who have to carry out this essential work who very often find this chore rather tedious.

Previously I have commented most strongly on the question of the retailing of meat pies, cooked meats, sausage and dairy products which are of a particularly perishable nature and the need to exercise care when handling such commodities. Perhaps the greatest obstacle in this respect appertains to the question of coding of food products which, when it is analysed, is so crazy as to be beyond belief. The majority of ordinary shopkeepers are baffled by it and what is more in premises where there is a constant change of staff one finds that the staff in question could not care less about the codes or the expiry dates when food should be taken off shelves and this of course places a lot of responsibility on the management of food premises to ensure that stock rotation is being effectively carried out. There are of course several large multiple stores throughout the country who have abandoned the idea of codes and who display dates on which the food should be either consumed or retailed and I see no reason at all why this should not apply generally throughout the country because I am quite sure that it would prevent a lot of the unfortunate incidents with which the inspectors are constantly being faced. Where shops have several suppliers, each of which has his own method of coding, the problems are considerable and are often so confusing that one is apt to chase around in circles trying to seek answers.

Considerable progress has been made at premises where meals and snacks are partaken for the provision of sanitary accommodation which I am quite sure will be most appreciated by customers who frequent these premises.

Personal hygiene is a most important factor in the food industry and to this end we do pay a lot of attention to the habits of those engaged in the preparation and sale of food. It is unfortunate that we see plenty of demonstrations of how not to behave in a kitchen when we watch food preparation on television. There is a readiness to scratch one's head, taste food off spoons and a tendency to throw food about indiscriminately whether it be on preparation tables or on the floor itself. Food preparation is not a frivolous business nor should it be treated as such on programmes which have such considerable audiences. It is about time that television producers realised that some of their efforts in this direction are making our job that much more difficult as many people consider that they set the standards in this respect.

FOOD PREMISES

Number of Types of Food Premises in the Borough

Bakehouses	30
Butchers Shops	30
Confectionery Shops	86
Crab Dressers and Boilers	5
Fried Fish Shops	25
Greengrocery Shops	24
Grocery Shops	76
Hotels and Boarding Houses	335
Ice Cream Manufacturers	12
Licensed Premises	80
Markets	1
Market Stalls	13
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	85
School Canteens	7
Slaughterhouses	1
Wet Fish Shops	13
Total	823

Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Butchers registered for manufacture of meat products	27
Crab Dressers and Boilers	5
Preserved Food Manufacturers (other than Butchers).	27
Ice Cream Vendors	182
Ice Cream Manufacturers	12
Inspections of Registered Food Premises	243

Summary of Inspections of Food Premises

Bakehouses	53
Butchers Shops	73
Canteens	24
Confectionery Shops	119
Dairies—processing plants	22
Fried Fish Shops	41
Greengrocery Shops	77
Grocery Shops	261
Hospitals	7
Hotels and Boarding Houses	129
Ice Cream—manufacturing	9
Ice Cream—storage and sale	161
Licensed Premises	81
Markets	90
Mineral Water Manufacturer	1
Mobile Vehicles	5
Poultry Shops	7
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	287
Shellfish Processing	5
Slaughterhouses	18
Stalls	1,141
Wet Fish Shops	33
*Food and Drugs Act Enquiries	40
Unsound Food	104
Total	2,788
*Including food poisoning and foreign bodies.	

Foreign Matter and Mould

Commodity	Foreign Matter		Mould
	Number		Number
	Home produced food	Imported food	
Milk.....	1 (Chewing gum) 1 (Dirt)	—	—
Butter.....	—	1 (Hoverfly chrysalis)	—
Cheese.....	—	—	1
Bread.....	—	—	1
Canned meat.....	—	—	—
Cooked meat.....	—	—	—
Meat pies.....	—	—	—
Fish.....	—	—	—
Fruit.....	1 (Staple)	—	—
Jam.....	—	—	—
Vegetables.....	—	—	—
Cereals.....	1 (Chrysalis)	—	—
Sweets.....	1 (Insect)	—	—
Confectionery.....	1 (Cigarette end)	—	—
Other food.....	1 (Glass) 1 (Cleaning fluid)	—	2
Totals.....	8	—	4
Number of prosecutions under Section 2.....			—
Number of prosecutions under Section 8.....			—
Total amount of Fines and Costs imposed.....			—

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

	Number	
	Prosecutions	Convictions
General requirements.....	—	—
Requirements relating to persons engaged in the handling of food.....	19	19
Requirements relating to food premises.....	—	—
Totals.....	19	19
Total Fines and Costs.....	£95	
Number of premises disqualified.....	—	
Periods of disqualification.....	—	

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

	Number	
	Prosecutions	Convictions
General requirements	—	—
Requirements relating to food handlers and the handling of food	—	—
Requirements relating to markets and stalls and delivery vehicles	—	—
Totals	—	—
Total Fines and Costs	—	

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

No. Taken	Grades			
	1	2	3	4
226	118	51	40	17
%	52.2	22.6	17.7	7.5

Summary of the Result of the Examination of Ice Cream Samples					
Month	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Totals
January	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—
June	24	8	—	—	32
July	33	11	4	3	51
August	25	14	20	7	66
September	36	18	16	7	77
October	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—
Total	118	51	40	17	226

Ice Cream Manufacturers	12
Ice Cream Vendors	182
Number of Visits made to Ice Cream Premises	170

HOUSING

STATISTICS

Total number of houses in the Borough.....	11,396
Houses erected during the year by:	
Local Authority.....	34
Private Enterprise.....	67
Flats erected during the year by:	
Local Authority.....	—
Private Enterprise.....	—
Houses in course of erection at end of the year:	
Local Authority.....	42
Private Enterprise.....	83
Flats in course of erection at end of the year:	
Local Authority.....	—
Private Enterprise.....	—
Flats provided by conversion:	
Properties converted.....	13
Resulting units.....	28
Total number of dwellings with pail closets.....	4
Total number of applicants for Council Houses at end of year.....	811

SUMMARY OF HOUSING VISITS

Section 9 Inspections (Houses repairable at reasonable expense)...	3
Section 16 Closing or Demolition Order Inspections (Individual unfit houses).....	7
Clearance Area Inspections (Housing Consolidated Regulations)...	6
Overcrowding Inspections.....	2
Improvement Grants (Determination of life and state of property).....	247
Disrepair Certificate Inspections.....	60
Multi-occupied House Inspections.....	367
Re-inspections (all types above).....	352
Public Health Acts Inspections (Sections 39, 45, 93, etc.).....	149
Public Health Acts (Re-inspections).....	50
Qualification Certificate Inspections.....	196
Total.....	1,439

TABLE I

Individual Unfit Houses

Number of Houses Demolished	Closing Orders	Demolition Orders	Undertakings given under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957
—	—	—	—

TABLE II

Demolition of Houses

Total number of houses demolished during the year:	
Houses in Clearance Areas.....	42
Houses subject to Demolition Orders.....	—
As result of informal action.....	—
Total.....	42

Amenities provided by Standard Grants during the year

Fixed baths	2
Hot water supply	3
Food stores	—
Wash hand basins	3
Water closets	2

Amounts paid in Grants

Standard Grants:	
Total number	5
Average grant per house	£74
Total amount paid in grants	£372
Discretionary Grants:	
Total number	53
Average grant per house	£470
Total amount paid in grants	£24,914

HOUSING (IMPROVEMENT GRANTS)

The number of inspections carried out at premises where applications have been received for improvement grants is considerably on the increase. This stems of course from the fact that the increased grants are now having the desired effect and this should go a considerable way towards improving the older stock of housing throughout the borough which has always been one of the main aims of the Health Committee. Considerable progress has been made in the old town and I think it is a fair estimate to say that more than 75% of the owners of properties in this area which are capable of being improved have had grants and this is most noticeable when one walks around this particular area. Builders are in evidence throughout the streets carrying out improvements and alterations which are bringing much needed life and trade back to this well known part of the town which is so popular with visitors. Allied to the improvement procedure I would like to mention that a considerable amount of time is spent by the inspectors dealing with the issuing of Qualification Certificates at those premises which already have the standard amenities but which nevertheless have to be surveyed to establish whether they are in a reasonable state of repair. This work very often is most time consuming and it involves arranging meetings between owners and tenants with a view to seeking their co-operation as to what works are reasonable before a Certificate can be issued. Whilst we have had quite a lot of problems and difficulties in this respect, to date we have been able to reconcile the parties involved without the need to involve ourselves with appeals at County Court level. Having said that no doubt we shall very shortly find ourselves in this unhappy situation, however I think it is recognised by most people who operate the Act that agreement is to be preferred wherever possible and that appealing to the County Court is a last resort.

Housing Act 1961 (Houses in Multiple Occupation)

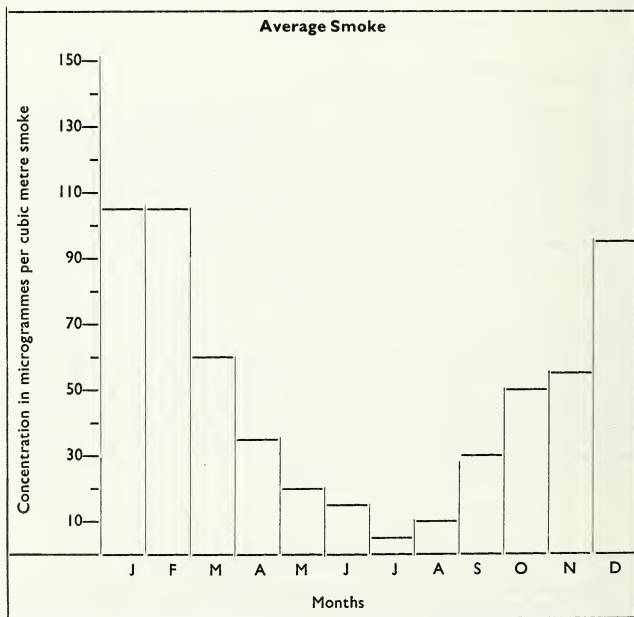
The number of visits to flats has increased and numerous improvements have been effected by the owners of these properties and we have received the utmost co-operation from the majority of people.

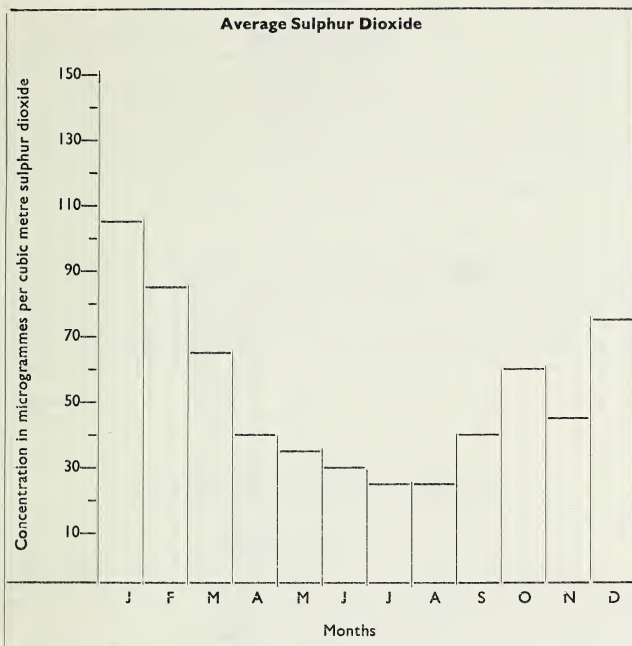
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The burning of garden refuse on allotments and at the rear of domestic premises is still giving rise to considerable concern in spite of the fact that the cleansing section of the department does provide a service for the removal of this material. The hobby of many gardeners appears to be to light their bonfire late at night and then retire to bed leaving the garden refuse smouldering all night with the smoke blowing into the open windows of adjoining premises giving rise to a considerable public health nuisance. From this it would appear that there is a fatal attraction for some people to light fires without having any regard to the discomfort it creates to the people in the surrounding area. I did intend during the year to make a start on smoke control areas in the outer residential parts of the town, however the Committee decided that owing to the severe financial strain which was being placed on the department and local government in general that this programme would have to be deferred.

TABLE I

CLEAN AIR VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS





WATER

Examining Laboratories

Public Health Laboratory, Hull

The Northern Analysts, Hull

The Public Health Laboratory is used by the Health Department for Bacteriological Examinations. The presence of Free Chlorine in Chlorinated Water is carried out by my own staff.

In addition to the above, regular samples of water are taken by the East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board.

There have been no complaints regarding the quality or quantity of water within the Borough.

SAMPLING

PRIVATE SUPPLIES				
RAW WATER				
Bacteriological Examination Report				
No. Exam.	Excel.	Satis.	Suspici.	Unsatis.
1	—	1	—	—

Total number of samples taken: 1

EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM SWIMMING POOLS						
CHLORINATED WATER						
Bacteriological Examination Report				Chemical Examination for Free Chlorine		
No. Exam.	Satis.	Suspici.	Unsatis.	No. Exam.	Present	Absent
40	38	—	2	40	40	—

Total number of samples taken: 80

Average Free Chlorine content: .4 parts per million

NOISE ABATEMENT

It is becoming more apparent each day that noise is a major environmental pollutant and that more and more people are being subjected to extreme kinds of noise. During the past year there has emerged a sudden interest throughout the Borough on a number of problems which the department is currently dealing with.

Neighbourhood noise is on the increase as anyone living near a night club or restaurant—which in addition to providing meals have musical entertainment by groups using amplifying equipment—will testify. Discotheques, juke boxes and most other forms of taped music are in demand from a large section of society, particularly the teenage group. Some of us squares, when visiting establishments which provide musical entertainment, find it hard to understand why people find it entertaining to be in a room with noise levels of between 90–100 dBA where one finds it almost impossible to carry on a normal conversation. It has been said that musicians working in such environments can and do lose their sense of hearing and no doubt this could apply to regular patrons of such establishments.

It is not the function of the Public Health Inspectorate to control the type of entertainment which should be provided, nevertheless it is our duty to ensure that these premises carry on their business without creating a nuisance to anyone residing in such areas. We are doing everything possible to control the noise problem where music and dancing licensing is required. Whenever there is any possibility of a nuisance arising from a premises which is undergoing structural alterations, we seek the co-operation of the architect in order that best practical means for combatting a potential nuisance are taken.

As the general public become more aware of noise problems we shall find our work in controlling the nuisance sources growing and to this end we are in the process of building an instrumentation system which will help us to determine the different noise sources and the frequency levels. The department is at present involved in several very interesting projects in this field which, when completed, will show the difficulties involved in setting reasonable standards. I hope to be able to give more information on this work in a future Annual Report.

SCHOOLS

Rather belatedly the County Education Committee have in their wisdom decided to provide some additional indoor sanitary accommodation at the Moorfield and Burlington Schools, however that which has been provided is still insufficient for the total number of pupils at the schools. The open plan stable door lavatories which have been provided at Moorfield School are a fitting reminder of the architect's unconcern for the standards which are required in premises covered by other legislation and which they obviously think is far too advanced for school children. It is high time that regulations were introduced which lay down specific standards for sanitary accommodation together with washing facilities and other associated amenities at all schools similar to those which are required under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act which would enable district councils to enforce proper facilities. One can only presume that the reason why such regulations are not provided for is simply because the standards are so low in the majority of schools throughout the country that the cost of putting them into a reasonable standard would be prohibitive for the education authorities; however I feel this situation has been tolerated for far too long and that an active campaign should be launched to set decent standards in all our schools.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Routine inspections have been maintained at a similar level to previous years and generally speaking there is quite a high standard maintained throughout the premises which come within the scope of the Act.

Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices.....	—	120	11
Retail Shops.....	5	314	89
Wholesale shops, warehouses....	1	25	8
Catering establishments open to the public.....	3	97	34
Fuel storage depots.....	—	—	—
Total.....	9	556	142

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act—302.

FACTORIES

Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	5	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	95	5	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises).....	2	41	—	—
Total	102	48	—	—

Defects Found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
Defective	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

LICENSED CARAVAN CAMPS

Situation	Owner	Number of Caravans
Marton Road, Bridlington	Mr. W. Gatenby	282
Pinfold Street, Bridlington	Mr. B. and Mrs. J. Davis	20
Jewison Lane, Bridlington	Mr. J. L. Ireland	217
Lime Kiln Lane, Bridlington	Park Estate Caravan Camp	400
Jewison Lane, Bridlington	Mrs. G. M. Pilling	60
Charity Farm, Sewerby	Mr. H. Lount	188
Marton Poultry Farm, Bridlington	Mr. J. Rowley	120
Total		1,287

Owing to changes in circumstances and the raising of standards at private caravan camps since the Caravan Control and Development Act was introduced the Committee have decided that the licensing conditions at all licensed sites within the borough shall be reviewed and amended where necessary. One of the chief requirements will be to ensure that the fire fighting facilities meet the standards as laid down by the East Riding County Chief Fire Officer. I feel that the policy of reviewing licences periodically is a good thing in order that the owners of the respective sites can take account of the raising of standards which can have a mutual benefit to them and those people who take holidays on the sites.

SOUTH CLIFF CARAVAN PARK

The road system at the Caravan Park has now been completed except for a portion of roadway on the eastern side of the camp which requires a wearing coat. Within the next twelve months it should be possible to complete these latter works and then we shall be able to allocate much more money for the provision of concrete bases. At the present time most of the siteholders are making requests for bases but unfortunately we cannot meet their requirements as this type of provision has obviously got to be phased over a period of two or three years. We are constantly improving the gardens and shrubbed areas on the park itself and I think this is most noticeable around the toilet blocks which have been re-roofed and renovated. Perhaps the greatest deficiency on the site at the present time is the lack of washing facilities in each of the toilet blocks. At the present time the only facilities available are those at the main ablution block. The main reason for this is simply because we cannot get any more power to heat the hot water and provide such facilities at the toilet blocks simply because the main cable which is at present serving the site is very much overloaded. Once we have been able to overcome the power supply problem I feel that it will be necessary for us to modernise the interior of the toilet blocks in order to bring them into line with more up to date thinking on this question and so as to provide better amenities for those people on the site.

We have still not obtained the Ransome Triple mower for the cutting of grass at the Caravan Park and there is every indication that we shall have to continue with the present arrangement until such times as the extension to the Caravan Park takes place when it will be essential to have mowing equipment working every day of the week. The Launderette facilities which are at present in use are totally inadequate and this is no fault of the Committee because as I have stated previously it is impossible to provide better and more washing facilities owing to the lack of power available at the site. It is to be hoped that some solution can be arrived at for the 1973 season.

At the present time I am actively engaged in discussing the development of the Caravan Site when the adjoining land has been acquired by the Parks Department for their own development to the Golf Course and I can at this stage state quite clearly that this is going to be a very big job and will involve a lot of thought before we can get down to the detailed planning. I hope very much that before the end of the 1972 summer season the policy regarding the facilities and amenities which will be provided at the extension will be settled in order that we can proceed with the work in question. There is no doubt at all that the cost of this particular project will make it necessary for development to proceed in phases in order that we shall be able to get some revenue return whilst work continues. I am quite sure that when this exercise is completed we shall have a wonderful site which caters for all the types of caravan users who wish to visit the town.

ORGANISED CAMPING

Once again the organised camp was as popular as in previous years and I feel sure that it is quite possible to continue using the existing site for a considerable number of years despite the need for extra land for car parking purposes at peak periods. I am quite sure that this particular site will only be required for car parking on five or six days throughout the season and if this point was accepted there is no reason at all why the site cannot be used for its present purpose for a considerable number of years to come, without creating any problems for other departments. This again is a matter which will require the careful consideration of the Health Committee and the other Committees of the Corporation which are directly affected.

